BATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1891.

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THE SUR, New York City.

Billson and lnk.

There is a matter worthy of the attention of the greatest inventive genius of the age It is the matter of writing ink.

The common : wthod of inscribing words upon paper for the transmission or preservation of facts and ideas is a disgrace to modern civilization. Century after century has passed away without any radical improvement in the clumsy, wasteful, uncleanly, and often exasperating process.

The mechanism and the medium are practically the same as they have been from the dim dawn of history. The form of the stylus or steel pen changes, and the pigment and its vehicle, vary, but this otherwise enlightened and lucky generation is as much the slave and the victim of the inkpot, with its nasty contents, as was the medieval monk, the Roman or the Greek, the Egyptian under the First Dynasty, or the Chinaman of the time of TIEN-HWANG the Celestial.

Now, this is ridiculous. The more closely you consider the circumstance the more atupefying it becomes. How many million lifetime-units of muscular and nervous energy have been expended unnecessarily in the mere act of stretching the hand over to the inkstand to dip the pen in this black liquid relic of primeval barbarism? How many precious souls have been sent to perdition in consequence of the emotional upheaval over the besmeared fingers, the blot on the fair page or parchment, the ink bottle upset by the office cat?

We address these remarks directly to the patient investigator and profound philosopher of Llewellen Park. If any man on earth in the last years of the nineteenth century can free the human race from its slavery to writing fluids of every description, it is Thomas ALVA Edison of Orange, New Jersey.

The ideal substitute for writing ink and the steel pen would be a pencil of solid substance which should mark by abrasion, like the ordinary graphite pencil. preserving a point not in need of frequent sharpening. running smoothly over the surface of paper, and leaving a line chemically permanent and of satisfactory blackness. No fountain pen need apply.

The inventor who produces such a substi tute as we have described will confer upon mankind, both contemporaneous and to come, a benefit of the first order. The abolition of writing ink is an undertaking worthy of Edison's genius.

No wonder MARTIN LUTHER hurled his inkpot at the Devil. That utensil fairly belongs to Sheel.

The Truth About Chill.

The letters which we published yesterday from The Sun's correspondents in Santiago and Valparaiso gave a full and trustworthy account of the situation in Chili, and particularly of the incidents which have aroused a feeling of enmity to the United States. It appears that not one of these incidents deserves the construction which has been put upon it by the successful insurgents and by British residents in Chili. but that, on the contrary, throughout the struggle which ended in the downfall of BALMACEDA, the conduct of the diplomatic and naval representatives of this country has been entirely beyond reproach.

The grounds on which the supporters of the so-called Junta and their apologists on the London press justify the exhibition of hostility to the United States, are the seizure of the Itata, the cutting of the cable line of the Central and South Amerby Admiral LEOWN to Quintero, when the revolutionary troops were landing at that place, and, finally, the shelter given to a number of refugees in the American Legation at Santiage. It has also been alleged iu London newspapers that Mr. Egan unfairly favored the late President BALMA CEDA and made improper contracts with the Chillan Government. What these alleged causes of offence really amount to has been shown at length by THE SUN's corre-

As regards the case of the Itata, the right of our Government to seize that vessel is obviously a question to be judicially decided according to the principles and precedents nof international law. We need only point out that the vessel was voluntarily surrendered by the revolutionists at Iquique, and that, since the former insurgents have acquired the responsibilities of a recognized Government, they would doubtless wish us to interpose on their behalf in precisely the same way, should rebels against their authority attempt to fit out a vessel in an American port. For the cutting of the cable line near Iquique the revolutionists were themselves accountable. It turns out that they had refused to allow cable messages to be sent from Valparaise and that part of Chill controlled by BALMACEDA to North America and Europe. This, too, although the cable company offered to permit the revolutionists to inspect all messages sent over the line. Threatened with the destruction of their business, the American company which owned the cable naturally applied for relief to the representatives of the United States. Thereupon, under the supervision of the American cruiser Baltimore, the cable was cut at a distance of more than a marine league from Iquique, and by means of a connecting loop direct communication was established between Valparaiso and Lima. This statement of the facts is uncontradicted, and in view of It we must hold that, if the insurgents were ultimately shut off from the use of the cable.

they had only themselves to blame. We already know that the Chilian and British version of the course taken by Admiral Brown in the final stage of the struggle is unequivocally and indignantly denied by the Admiral himself. The revolutionists accuse a high officer of the American navy of playing the odious part of spy in the interest of the BALMACEDA Government. They say that it was not until Admiral Brown in the ship San Francisco had steamed around Quintero and returned to Valparaiso that BALMACEDA learned where the enemy were landing and in what direction his troops should be despatched On the other hand, before the San Francisco left Valparulso for Callao, Admiral Brown wrote the letter, since published, to Minister Egan, in which he declared that at the time he set out for Quintero it was generally known that the troops were landing there; that he went simply to obtain information for the United States Government, and that he conveyed no information to any one in Valparaiso. It will take overwhelming evidence to convince the American people that one of their most respected naval officers is capable of saying the thing that is not.

of the right of asylum, against which the successful insurgents have protested with such vehemence. It is true that some supporters of BALMACEDA, less than a score in number, have sought refuge in the United States Legation, and that our Minister has refused to surren der them to the vengeance of their enemies. The Chilian newspapers which depounce him overlook the fact brought out by one of our correspondents that, while the war was in progress, Mr. Egan saved the lives of over eighty members of the revolutionary party by giving them asylum at the Legation. He was also instrumental in assisting a number of the sympathizers with the insurgents to escape to neutral territory, and he established the United States Consulate at Valparaiso in the house of a prominent revolutionist, for the express purpose of protecting the property of that person and the lives of the members of his family. Another interesting fact is noted, that at the very time when adherents of the Congress party were sheltered at the American Legation an asylum was refused to them by the Ministers of other foreign countries, and particularly by the Minister from Great Britain.

Thanks to THE SUN's correspondent, we now know just what basis there is for the charge that Mr. Egan made Improper contracts with the BALMACEDA Government It seems that in the eyes of English resi dents in Valparaiso he was guilty of the dire offence of trying to shake the British monopoly of Chili's trade. He endeavored for instance, to bring about the establish ment of an American steamship line on th west coast of South America, and he was also instrumental in procuring the extension of an American cable line to Valparaiso He further made no secret of his wish to prevail on the Chilian Govern ment to offer inducements to American capital to become interested in the valuable nitrate fields, which are at present controlled almost exclusively by the English. These measures, avowedly taken for the purpose of advancing the interests of American citizens, naturally gave umbrage to the English residents, who have come to look upon Chili as a sort of commercial dependency of Great Britain. As to the charge that Mr. EGAN favored BALMACEDA. we should bear in mind that he was accred. ited to the Chillan executive, and that if our State Department had desired him to recognize the revolutionists, he would have been instructed to that effect. We observe finally, that at the date, Sept. 30, when our correspondents wrote, it was news in Chill that Mr. Egan had made himself so object tionable to the Junta that his removal would be demanded. The provisional Government had then been in power nearly two months. yet, although there was undoubtedly a strong popular feeling against Americans in general, there had never been the slightest intimation from an official source that

Mr. Egan's recall was to be asked for. The truth about Chili seems to be that we have never given any cause for the hostility which found vent in the outrageous attack on the seamen of the cruiser Baltimore, and that the feeling of animosity is largely fomented by Englishmen who dread American encroachments on their commercia monopoly.

Women and Temperance.

The World's Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union opened at Bos ton on Wednesday with Miss FRANCES WIL LARD in the chair, and Lady HENRY SOMERagr, who has come from England to en courage the movement, a conspicuous figure on the stage.

At the outset of the meeting Miss WIL LARD linked together rum, opium, and tobacco as "the great deteriorators of the human race." against which the Union should bring to bear all its religious and reformatory zeal. Perhaps these good women would be wiser if they husbanded their energy for an assault on rum and ne. There is no question that the abuse of these is a serious and prevalent evil in society. The inordinate indulgence in tobacco also is bad undoubtedly, but it does not drive men into violence. A man who smokes too much may suffer in his own person, but he is not dangerous to others secause of his refusal or inability to contro himself. The effect is rather to quiet him and keep him peaceable. More than a gen eration ago Elder TRASK made war on the use of tobacco as the most crying evil of the day, but even the reformers of his peculiarly reformatory period smiled at his efforts and looked upon him as a sort of Don QUIXOTE, and the practice is now more

general than ever. The good women assembled in convention at Boston will need all their resources in the battle against rum and oplum alone Alcohol has been assailed by moral and religious reformers in a multitude of organized efforts of many kinds during almost the whole of the present century, but so far it has come off the victor. Even where alcohol has been driven out, oftentimes a more dangerous stimulant has replaced it, as we see in the introduction of ether drinking into Ireland after Father MATHEW's temperance agitation, and the rapid increase of the use of oplum and cocaine in this country during recent years, until now Miss WILLARD feels the necessity of attacking

both oplum and alcohol. None of these schemes of temperance reform has been successful. All of them have been futile and fruitioss. The craving for stimulants is as strong as ever, and their use, probably, is as general as ever. It is obvious, then, that if the desired and desirable reform is to be brought about, it must be secured by other means than those which have been used hitherto, and upon which alone the Women's Christian Temperance Union still relies. A different method of treating the evil must be adopted to give

may hope of a better result. Such a method is suggested by the KEELEY cure for drunkenness. Thousands of drunkards are convinced that their morbid cray ing for stimulants has been overcome by him and that they are released from it finally. The Bichloride Club of Dwight. made up of such cured drunkards, has been described by one of its members as the most powerful temperance society in existence, and the only body which presents any real hope for general temperance reform in the future. Why, then, does not the Women's Christian Temperance Union enter into alliance with Dr. KEELEY to accomplish its objects? His cure is for both the drinking and the opium habits, against which that organization is arrayed, and if the complete efficacy claimed for it by him and his patients is true, it solves the question which the Boston Convention is discussing.

The answer might be made that thes temperance women would not be justified in thus commending a proprietary medicine which its compounder is using for his individual pecuniary profit rather than for the moral elevation of the race, whi

LISTANCE LEGIS

It would be a good and sound answer. Of course, they cannot turn themselves into an agency for enriching Dr. KEELEY. But there is a course as to him and his remedy which they can pursue We come now to Minister Egan's assertion without subjecting themselves to such criticism. They can bend their united energies and pour forth their united prayers for his conversion to a due sense of his duty to his fellow men, so that he may be induced to make known his remedy to the entire medical world, in order that it may be applied to every drunkard, and not merely to the drunkards who pay him per-sonally for administering it, or able to reach some one of his institutions. They can urge him to be a benefactor of his race instead of a mere man of business eager

for money. If what Dr. KEELEY claims for his remedy is true, and if the confidence of his patient in their permanent cure by it is fustified. the temperance women would accomplish more by such a conversion than they can bring about by an endless series of world's conventions for the general discussion of the sin and evil of drunkenness. Let them find out what Dr. KEELEY's formula is, and then submit its merits to the test of the whole medical profession.

Fifteen Years After.

The speech of the Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT at the anti-lottery meeting in Chickering Hall on Thursday night contained on passage of extraordinary interest. Mr. HEWITT spoke of the theft of the Presidency in 1876 by the Republican party:

"A single State can determine and has determined a Presidential election. The vote of Louisiana deter-mined a Presidential election. That vote was offered That vote was sold for money. I make no reflection upon parties when I make this statement. I simply call your attention to the fact that when the machiner of a great State gets into the bands of traders and jobbers the great Government of the United States, with all its powers, its Post Offices, its public lands, its edu-cational system, is at the mercy of the jobber and the

We do not remember that this highly important testimony has ever before been elicited from Mr. HEWITT in any public declaration. He says that he has personal knowledge that the vote of Louisianc was sold to Mr. HAYES'S managers for money; that the same vote was offered for money to him as Mr. TILDEN's representative, and that he declined to buy it-very properly. as all patriotic citizens and all honest men will agree.

Some time in the summer of 1878, when the great crime was less than two years old and the beneficiaries of that crime were still in the full enjoyment of its fruits, there occurred a spirited, we may even say a bitterly personal, controversy between the Hon, HENRY WATTERSON and Mr. HEWITT as to the extent of the latter's responsi bility for the failure of the Democrati party to obtain its rights by the seating of Mr. TILDEN in the office to which he had been elected. Col. WAT-TERSON acrimoniously, and, as we are glad to believe, unjustly, charged Mr. HEWITT not only with a mismanage ment of Democratic interests at the time of the electoral count, but also with suppressing the fact of Mr. TILDEN's personal disapproval of the Electoral Commission bill at a critical time in the deliberations of Mr. TILDEN's friends at Washington.

The merits of the WATTERSON-HEWITT controversy are not now of living interest. Time doubtless has softened the sentiments of each of the two statesmen with reference to the other's part in the events of 1876 and 1877. We refer to the incident merely to say that even under the strongest provocation to disclose all that he knew about the theft of the Presidency, Mr. HEWITT withheld the statement which he made so distinctly and emphatically at an antilottery meeting in Chickering Hall fifteen years after the crime.

'There was also, as it may be remembered, a searching investigation into all of the circumstances surrounding the theft of the vote of Louisiana, conducted by the special committee of the Forty-fifth Congress, known as the Porten Committee. The object was not to remedy the irremediable, but to bring out the whole truth, to fix the responsibility where it belonged, and to make a repetition of the crime forever impossible. Democrats who possessed special knowledge bearing upon the crime came forward and testified. The report and testimony of the Potter investigation fill about twentyfive hundred printed pages, but on no page is there any piece of evidence more important than that which Mr. HEWITT volunteered on Thursday night before a mass meeting called for an enterprise of moral and social, rather than political reform.

We speak of the Porren investigation merely to say that the Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT was not among the witnesses before that committee. He did not appear to testify to the sensational facts which he gave so freely to the anti-lottery meeting in Chickering Hall. In all the twentyfive hundred pages he appears only once, and then indirectly. Major Bunke testi fled that when he went to Mr. HEWITT as the ostensible manager of Mr. Tilden's case in the House, and asked him whether Louisiana was to be abandoned by the Democratic managers, Mr. HEWITT replied, among other things, that "the Democratic party could not afford to take the responsibility of plunging this country into anarchy and strife, upsetting alues and disturbing trade."

But Mr. HEWITT's silence on previous oc casions when his testimony would have been so valuable, does not render it less interesting now that its importance is mainly historical.

If the Speakership of the Albany Assem bly should be assigned to this city, a good man for the place would be WILLIAM A. SULZED

The Hon. BOGER QUARTER MILLS of Cor sicana and GROVER CLEVELAND. Esq., of Buzzard's Bay have a joyous surprise in store for them to-night. It will come from Connecticut, and it will be news more glorious than moonlight on Barren Island and sweeter than the pawpaw fully ripe. The Corsicana Cornet Band will come out and play when the great news reaches Texas, and the Convex Oracle of Tudor Haven will "consecrate" a letter to it. Tudor Haven will "consecrate" a letter to it. The Mugwumps flap their ears upon the ground and, breathless, listen for the joyful

To-night a Tariff Reform Club will be organ ized in Moosup.

The doctrines of the Anarchists, so far as they have been consistently formulated, cer-tainly contemplate the complete destruc-tion of the existing order of things, the overthrow of the customs and institutions that to most people seem essential to society, and, indeed, to any orderly life whatever. In selfpreservation it may seem, then that so-ciety is justified in treating the teachand promoters of such anti-so cial doctrines as the enemies of society they actually are by prohibiting their assemblages in public, and raiding their pri-vate meetings, as was done the other day in Chicago. But only by the gentlest handling can a fanatic be prevented from posing as martyr, and so it may be doubted whether the Chloago Police Inspector was perfectly wise in suddenly breaking in the doors of Grief Hall

and arresting five and twenty men because some of them were saying violent things and some were listening to the voluble violence of others and some were drinking been. It is possible that these terrible "reds" were not doing anything very dangerous, though in the opinion of the Inspector "they are the very worst class in America and the sooner they are stamped out the better." The policy of "stamping out" people has been tried in Russia.

When three important and peculiar cultivators of the Mugwump fantasy that since 1884 has beset the Democratic party take another

riew, the event is worthy of record. The Indianapolis Sentinel, formerly one of the most possessed campaigners of Clevelandism. now offers the ticket of GRAY and RUSSELL The New York Herald concludes that "It is expedient and necessary to choose the Democratic candidate for Presidential honore from the great and growing West." And the New York World, in view of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's two nominations for President, and the prospect which would be presented at the close a second term, suggests the advisability of

taking some other man.

Bense and soberness should be all that is secessary to a nomination in 1802 which will bring the Democratic party back to Washing-

There is a certain excitement in the judicial life in some parts of the country A North Carolina Judge was hunted out of his court room by a young man with a revolver a day or two ago, and about the same time a California Judge shot in self-defence a party to a suit tried before him. The sculpt the painters are wrong in portraying Justice with a sword. She carries a pop-

Has the American girl learned to cook A poet in the Chicago Herald leads us to think that she has. Not long ago the main body of United States poets was occupied with showing that, however great our girls' attractions and accomplishments might be in other respects, they didn't know how to cook. This new Western bard drops that subject as if the cooking propaganda had been successful, and takes up the misfortune that, although the knowledge of the women of to-day is immense, they will "get off a street car backward." Next to acquiring the habit of having her change ready to hand at the elevated stations, the most valuable improvement of which woman, bless her heart! is susceptible lies in learning to face the horses when getting off the street cars, and, in getting on and the front. We say this not for our own partieuar benefit, meaning man's, but for woman's,

A sad case of "Died ARNER as the fool dieth" occurred in a Pennsylvania village the other night. A man driving a lumber-wagon uncorked his flask to get a drink. He dropped the cork under the wagon, got out to pick it up, and was run over and killed. This is an excellent temperance lecture, and incidentally shows the superiority of patent pocket flasks.

It seems that the Prince of WALES got present far surpassing the golden cigar box which certain theatrical notabilities sent him on the fiftieth anniversary of his birthday. He got a message of congratulation from the Boston Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of which he is an honorary member The Prince is going to ask the Ancients and Honorables to visit him at Sandringham as soon as his house has been repaired and the War in Boston is very dusty. The seal of the A. & H. A. Company is two corkscrews couch ant on a sheaf of bottles rampant on a pot of paint, gules, with the legend. "Mass nor ine Baccho," which is to say. "Whiskey is the Valet of War."

The last survivor of the battle of Wateroo is said to be dead again, or is again said to be dead, if you prefer; but he isn't. He is on the road with the Youngest Soldier in the Civil War, the Oldest Mason, and the Manpoor devil!-Who First Suggested the Nomination of Harrison. Time passes, but these will lways stay in the game.

The Rev. SAMUEL SMALL has had one of his front teeth knocked out by a man of whom ne had spoken with his usual sweet frankness, but the loss of one front tooth will not inter fere with Mr. SMALL's business. He can still project his voice, and his cheek survives uninjured.

THE LATE ELECTION.

An Unemotional View of It From a Usu-From the Galerston Dest.

Washinoron, Nov. S.—It is a most difficult matter to come to any conclusion as to the meaning of the late election. Opinions differ on it as radically as the estimatos and guesses made before it came off.

As far as I am able to see, the battle was a drawn one. There is no reason why any Republican should shout in triumph nor why any Bemocrat should feed discouraged. As far as any national issue was concerned it may be said truly that the people have not expressed themselves at all. Now that the election is obtained to the control of the discouraged themselves at all. Now that the election is oliver question, and because of the anti-Campbell element of the Democrats in Ohlo. Mr. Mc. Kinley steps to the Iront and sars, with a face without a smile on it, which is strange since the declaration is so ridiculous, that he feels that the people of Ohlo have expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with protection, and of the kind, too, defined and set out in the McKinley law. I do not suppose there is any Republican who believes in his heart that McKinley's election was ascribable to the satisfaction of the people of Ohlo with the present tariff.

In New York the Democrats claim that the tariff reform idea was the cause of Flower's clection. Let's see what kind of a fight was made on both sides. The Democrats claim that the tariff reform idea was the cause of Flower's clection. Let's see what kind of a fight was made on both sides. The Democrats claim that the Republican party had caused New York to lose the World's Fair and the millions of dollars which would have come into the pockets of the working men. The party had announced fixed an one or two more gantlemen spoke were the two subjects mentioned. Fasselt, the Republican campaign. It is a foregone conclusion that as long as Tammany sticks to the Democratic of the working men. The party had announced fixed the two will be subject to tariff reform end for subject was more or less discussed. Indicatally, but the heat of battle raged at the popular on of the promoc

A Bepublican Prayer. From the Pieneer Press. TAKE A LOOK AT THE ECLIPSE.

There will be a tofal eclipse of the moon to norrow evening, and inasmuch as the use of a elescope is neither essential nor of much value in the observation of lunar eclip s a phenomenon that nobody ought to miss coing. It is a democratic sort of whose attractive features will be as readily tronomer in his observatory. In the following table the chronological facts of the eclipse are shown for New York in Eastern Standard or railroad time, as calculated by Prof. Garage. W. Coakley:

Total phase cods. 0:01 "
Total phase cods. 0:01 "
Total phase cods. 0:01 "

When the moon is completely buried in the shadow of the earth it is probable that it will appear of a dull red or coppery hue, which arises from the refraction of the earth's atmosphere bending a little of the red, or most refractive portion, of the sun's light around into its own shadow, so to speak. Occasionally, however, owing to peculiar conditions of the atmosphere, there is very little of this red light to be seen, and on a few occasions the moon has been actually invisible when totally

The brightening of the landscape as the moon emerges from the eclipse will be a phenomenon worth watching for.

In some of the observatories the astronomers will carefully observe during the eclipse the disappearance of faint stars behind the moon as it slowly forges eastward in its orbit. The darkening of the moon will render such observations comparatively easy, and the data thus obtained are to be used in improving our bital motion. The more precise that knowledge becomes the more accurate the prediction of the various phases of future eclipses and similar phenomena can be made.

GEN. DUMONT'S REPORT.

Thirty-three Accidents to Vessels During the Year and 338 Lives Lost.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 .- The annual report of Inspector-General Dumont of the Steamboat Inspection Service shows that forty-four pilots were rejected during the year on account of color blindness, out of a total of 1,001 examined; that 7.404 steamers were inspected, being an increase of 341 over the number inspected last year, and that 35,116 officers were icensed, an increase of 1,879. There were thirty-three socidents to vessels during the year, resulting in the loss of 338 lives, an increase of ninety-three as compared with the previous year. Sixteen of the accidents were collisions, six were from fire, and the others were from explosions, sinking, &c. Of the num-ber of lives lost, 104 were passengers and 144 were officers or persons employed on the

were from explosions, sinking, &c. Of the number of lives lost, 104 were passengers and 144 were officers or persons employed on the stamers.

The loss of the steamer Sea Wing on Lake Pepin Mississippi River) on July 13, destroyed by a cyclone, more than accounts for the increased fatality of the year, the number of lives lost on that steamer being 68 out of a total of 215 persons on board.

Gen. Dumont says that during the year there were only six accidents to marine bollers or steam pipes, whereby only 14 lives were lost, notwithstanding at least 600,000,000 passengers were exposed during the year to the possible chance, reduced to a minimum through careful inspection, of explosion of upward of 1. 000 bollers in use on 7.404 steam vessels. The number of accidents to bollers in use for other than marine purposes throughout the United States for the calendar year of 1800, other than on steam vessels, was 138; number of persons killed, 206; number injured, 342.

NO TRUTH IN THE STORY. Anthoritative Benini that Nine War Ver-

sels are Going to Chill. The story published in a couple of New York papers yesterday morning in despatches from Washington to the effect that Admiral Gherardi had been ordered to relieve Minister

vessels was to be concentrated in Chilian waters, and that the naval commands on the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific stations were to be rearranged, was authoritatively denied at the Navy Department in Washington yesterday. It was declared that Admiral Gherardi

day. It was declared that Admiral Gherardi is under orders to cruise in the West Indies, where he will be joined by the Concord; that the Atlanta is to go to Rio, and that no other orders to vessels have been issued.

There is more or less war atmosphere in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. An order has been received for the immediate transfer to the Navy Yard at San Francisco by the United States Express of 100,000 pounds of 6-inch rifle shells and necessary powder; also a big supply of small ammunition. The transfer of such war material to the Pacific coast is not unusual, but it is generally made by water and not overland. Work at the Navy Yard now begins at the A. M. and ends at 9 P. M.

tion. with President of the United States, a Proclam It is a very glad incident of the marvellous prosperity which has crowned the year now drawing to a clos so special that every home has felt its comforting in-fluence. It is too great to be the work of man's power and too particular to be the device of his mind. To God, the beneficent and the all-wiss, who makes the labors of men to be fruitful, redeems their losses by His grace, and the measure of whose giving is as much beyond the thoughts of man as it is beyond his deserts, the praise and gratitude of the people of this favored nation are justly due.

nation are justly due.

Now, therefore, I. Benjamin Harrison, President of
the United States of America, do hereby appoint Thurs-day, the 26th day of November present, to be a day of
joyful thanksgiving to God for the bountles of His providence, for the peace in which we are permitted to en-joy them, and for the preservation of those institutions of civil and religious liberty which He gave our fathers the wisdom to devise and establish, and us the courage to preserve. Among the appropriate observ-ances of the day are rest from toil, worship in the pub-lic congregation, the renewal of family ties about our American firesides, and thoughful helpfulness toward those who suffer lack of the body or of the spirit. Done at the city of Washington this 13th day of No wember, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nipety-one, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Sixteenth.

BENJAMIN HABRISON. By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

Governor Flower.

From the Waterinen Times.

Mr. Flower may be truthfully styled a great Demorat; He believes in Jeffersonian Democracy with all his heart; believes in the equality of men; in State and individual rights, and in local self-government. How much of a statesman he is the future will determine. The writer has known, more or less intimately, all the men who have filled the gubernatorial office in the Empire State, from W. L. Marcy to David B. Hill. Silas Wright was probably the ablest man in the list. but he made no more prelensions than does Mr. Flower. His townspan always considered themselves privileged to oall him "Silas," while those of Mr. Flower will still be apt to address him as "Box," and he will not consider his dignity assailed should they do it. A majority of our Governors have been lawyers of no great reputa-tion. Morgan, Fenton, and Cornell were simply men of business. The former was a man of wealth, which he had acquired in mercantile operations in New York. He was a shrewd and successful merchant. He was not helf the man R. P. Flower is. Fenton was also a man of extensive mean, which were acquired by his maman of extensive means, which were acquired by his sa-gacity and careful management. In one respect the two were totally unlike. Fenton was secretive: Flower apparently never has anything to conceal. If any one thinks Mr. Flower will not be equal to the

station to which he has been oposes, all the writer has to say is, wait and see. He has been successful in what-ever he has undertaken, and such men rarely fall. It is helieved he will make a Governor with whom not only his native county, but the State at large will feel a sense of satisfaction.

Carter Marrison on the Anarchist Hald.

From the Chicago Times.

The law guarantees to American citizens the right of free speech. Any violation of this sacred right except on extraordinary occasions brings sympathy to men who otherwise would meet with contempt. Chief Mc-Claughey should remember that this is Chicago, and that it is not confined by the wails of a State prison, and Mayor Washburne, if he be in town, should advise his police force to exercise discretion.

Good Work Appreciated.

From the Church Union.
We give our readers this week the benefit of the exceptionally good work done by the correspondent of Tan New Youn Sur at the scene of the Tennesses min-

WORLD'S CONVENTION OF THE W. C. E. U. Tremont Temple Filled with Beloga

Boaron, Noy. 13.—Four thousand people backed the great hall, balconies, and aisles of Tremont Temple and overflowes into Park Street Church and Bromfield Street Church. near by, this morning, when the monste world's convention of the National W. C. T. U. was called to order. The overflow me were crowded. The scenes about and within Tramont Temple were inspiring. The 3.000 delegates from every State and Territory in the Union were alone enough to test the ca-pacity of the building. Long before the hour set for the meeting to open had arrived the stairways leading into Tremont street were crowded almost to the curbstone and it was impossible to gain entrance to the hall. The soats on the floor were re-

it was impossible to gain entrance to the hall. The soats on the floor were reserved for delegatos, with the exception of those in the front row, which had been disposed of at \$2 each. The seats in the first balcony were all cold last April at the rate of 25 cents a day during the Convention. The platform blossomed with chrysanthemuma, paims, and roses and in front of the great organ depanded a big banner having a colored representation of the globe, encircled by a white ribbon, and beneath a wreath enclosing the legend. "For Christ and the World." The American flag abounded everywhers, and the balconies were one mass of color. Setting off the red, white, and blue were the silken banners of the unions in all lands. The blood-red moon of the empire of Japan was flanked by the white-fringed navy blue of Slam.

Miss Willard called the Convention to order, and announced the hymn of welcome, written for the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Rankin, President of Howard University, Washington, D. C. Miss Willard led in the response reading of the Crusade Psalm, followed by Mary Grant Cremar of New Jersey in a powerful prayer for this and other lands.

Miss Willard, in her annual address, paid a glowing tribute to the individual and collective work of the members. "Grd." she said, "has helped us to bull better than we knew. If these women had their way, and they intend to have it, the taint of alcohol and pleotine would not be on any lip or in any atmosphere on this globe; no gambler could with impunity pursue his vile vocation, the haunts of shame that are the zero mark of degradation would be crushed out of existence before sundown, and the industrial status of woman would be on the industrial status of woman would be on her had the see of the earth."

After an eloquent account of the magnitude and far-resoling results of woman's work in temperance, she said:

So the good work goes on. The new territory is presented, and woman's mighty realm of phianthropy encreates as the day upon the emple of sin, disease.

and far-reaching results of woman's work in temperance, she said:

So the good work goes on. The new territory is preempted, and woman's mighty ream of phianthropy encroaches each day upon the empire of ain, disease, and misery that has so long existed that we thought it must endure forever. But there remains an immense territory to be possessed. The Church Itself must have a new crosade. It must become the people's home. Its doors of gospel grace must stand open night and day. It must not be a huge locked-up cube of mascury, with a dead atmosphere inside during six days of the week, for such cannot be the twentieth century exponent of the Church of Him who went about doing good. We must draw the people to the Church by having something there for them which will lead them up through the material to the perception and love of apiritual blessings. But on my mind the greatest result that the first century of organized temperance, reform has wrought it has been also also been an experienced that the control of the control of the control of the prohibition of atrong drink in the coup de grace; you must that solute of both supplies and retreat before victory is sure. That party which unmistabily declares for the prohibition of atrong drink in the political platforms of 1802 is the only one that can hope for the good will, good word, and prayers of the W. C. T. U. We nailed that banner to the masthead in 1894, and, sink or swim, live or die, sarvive or persh, we will keep the waving.

to the masthead in 1884, and, sink or swim, live or die, survice or perish, we will keep it waving.

Miss Willard then dealt at length upon scientific temperance instruction, temperance literature, medal contests, the temperance press, the labor question, evangelistic work, work among policemen, Sabbath observance, social purity, marriage and divorce, purity in literature and art, the publishing house, the Woman's Temperance Temple and the National Temperance Hosnital, institutions all dear to the heart of the White Ribboner.

She was followed by Lady Henry Somerset, who made a brief address.

The report of the Treasurer showed the total receipts of the year to be \$25,259 and the expenditures \$23,217.

The Lord's Prayer by all, led by Mrs. Smith, closed the morning session.

The Convention came to order at 2 P. M. when "Guide Me, O My Father, Great Jehovah," was sung by a memorial service for

The Convention same to order at 2 P. M., when "Guide Me. O My Father. Great Jehovah." was sung by a memorial service for Mrs. S. J. Downes of New Jersey. President of the New Jersey W. C. T. U.

The report of Mrs. Caroline J. Buil of Conhecticut, the Corresponding Secretary, showed the progress of the work since its inception. At the first Convention in Cleveland in 1874 seventeen States were represented. At this Convention fifty-one States and Torritories and the District of Columbia are represented. At the time of the second Convention there were 4.58 members in the Union. This year the membership is 153.402, a gain over last year of 10,369 members. The introduction of the delegates to the World's Convention and of the fraternal and visiting delegates to the National Convention followed, and the afternoon session came to a close after the reports of the organizers were given.

SHE USED THE WORD "NIGGER."

The Pastor Objected, and the Sunday School Sunday School Superintendent C. P. Kinsey of the Davis Memorial M. E. Church of Har-

rison, N. J., has been deposed. It was done by resolution at the quarterly conference of the church on Wednesday evening, and is the outgrowth of a little episode which occurred on Thursday evening. Nov. 5. when an entertainment was given for the benefit of the Sunday school. The Rev. John Gutteridge, the pastor, was away when the entertsinment was got up, and had no part in it. Mr. C. P. Kinsey was the prime mover, and he got a young woman from Dunellen. N. J.. to give recitations. She was telling the story of the colored man who tried to get into heaven by carrying a man in on his shoulders, and who failed because St. Peter told the rider to leave his horse outside. She used the word "nigger" several times, and the Rev. Mr. Gutteridge objected. He asked her not to repeat the offensive word and said that the story was blasphemous and distasteful to the colored people, a number of whom attended the church. The young woman was mortified, but it did not prevent her giving another recitation later in the evening. Mr. C. P. Kinsey took it upon himself to champion the elecutionist, and he rebuked the pastor for insulting her.

the elecutionist, and he rebuked the paster for insulting her.

Later the paster demanded an apology, and, as Mr. Kinsey did not make it, the matter was laid before the Conference and resolutions were adopted to the effect that Brother Kinsey had no right to rebuke the paster publicly, and that he should be deposed for so doing.

It is thought that the trouble is not ended, however, because Mr. Kinsey has a strong following in the church, and it is hinted that it may be impossible to elect another Superintendent without his sanction.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM. Arithmetic Losing Ground.

The reform in the public grammar achool course proposed by the Association of Colleges in New England is the most inspiring and hopeful signal note of advance in popular education in this country that has been heard for many a day. The changes recommended are as follows:

1. The introduction of elementary natural history into the action very of the programma as a substantial.

the earlier years of the programme as a substantial subject, to be taught by demonstrations and practical exercises rather than from books.

2 The introduction of elementary physics into the later years of the programme as a substantial subject, to be taught by the experimental or laboratory method, and to include exact weighing and measuring by the

and to include exact weighing and measuring by the pupils themselves.

3. The introduction of elementary algebra at an age 3. The introduction of not later than 12 years, not later than 12 years.

5. The offering of opportunity to study French o German or Latin, or any two of these languages, from

German or Latin, or any two of these languages, from and after the age of 10 years.

The main objective of this powerful and promising movement too long waited for, is the dethronement of that cruel Moloch, the clamoring False Prophet of the old-fashioned common school education—Arithmetic. The substitution of algebra and geometry will give the principles of mathematics much more directly, and save an untold amount of uscless labor and bewilderment to youthful minds. This saving on "sums" will allow the rudimentary study of languages in which the principles of grammar are at the same time much more advantageously studied than in our own tongue, and a dip according to judgment into the general fund of common knowledge established by science of the foundations of the earth and the universe of forces. We hall this new birth of common sense as to our much-boasted but disappointing public schools with full accord. But we have no hope but that arithmetic and its agonies will be found to be throught in the same sacred worship by the largest classes of the community that flogging was ageneration ago. The ferule and the arithmetic should have gone together.

Explosives in New York Bay. WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Complaint having been made to the Treasury Department that

beggs inden with dangerous explosives are anchored near Ellis Island. New York harbor, to the great danger of Jersey City. Assistant Becausary Metileton has instructed the Commissioner of Immigration at New York to take steps for their removal, provided they actually contain explosive materials.

NO RAIN AND NO SIGN OF BAIR. atime We are Using Up Our Honorvo of

The prospect that New York may be badly in need of water by next week seemed more cer-tain than over yesterday. Chief Engineer Birdsall had discouraging news to report from the Croton watershed. The streams were just beginning to run after Wednesday's shower when the rain ceased. This left the big storage reservoirs no better off than they were before.
"I have been surprised," said Engineer Birdsall, "at the small number of complaints we have had from householders since the pressure at the reservoirs was lowered. Our principal visits have been from plumbers, who are anxious to find out what the present condition of our water supply is. They are preparing to put in pumps and tanks for customers up town who will suffer when the pressure in the reservoirs drop down. Everything seems to indicate now that we are to have a week of regular Indian summer. If that is so New York will certainly suffer. By next Monday New York will realize what it is to have a scarcity of water. As yet o establishment has been without water longer than twenty-four hours, but by Monday we expect to have the complaints come in from householders that their water is gone

we are doing all in our power to husband "We are doing all in our power to nusband the supply we have. A force of men is at work shutting off the drinking fountains. We cannot hold up the pressure when it once begins to drop, and the higher points through the city will suffer first.

"There is now more than 30 feet in the large reservoir at Central Park, a drop of but half an inch from the day before. In the old reservoir there is 11's feet of, water and 12's in the Forter special street reservoir."

reservoir at Central Park, a drop of but half an inch from the day before. In the old reservoir there is 11% feet of water and 12% in the Forty-second atroet reservoir."

Sergeant Dunn doesn't understand why the storage reservoirs are not full in spite of Engineer Birdsall's statement.

"In August," he said, "we had a total of 5.80 inches, more than an inch more than the usual fall for that month. Now, I can show Engineer Birdsall's extrement.

The August, "he said, "we had a total of 5.80 inches, more than an inch more than the usual fall for that month. Now, I can show Engineer Birdsall's came down in one storm. That was on Aug. 24, and it doesn't look as if the rain for the month was scattered very much. Why didn't the reservoirs fill up then? According to Mr. Birdsall's own statements two or three inches at a time over the watershed is all that is needed. Up in Albany they had more than five inches in August 2.12 inches above the normal, which shows that the Croton watershed must have fared as well at least as we did in New York. Then, too, the rain is carried off into the old water courses, which are never disturbed and have hardened with time. The bulk of the downpour of two inches on Aug. 24 ought to have gone into the reservoirs, it strikes me.

"Then back in July, on the 28th, 20th and 30th, 1.73 inches of rain came down. Where did that all go to? Mr. Birdsall seems to think that I am antagonistic to him. On the contrary, I am only stating what my records show. I am not responsible for what became of all the rain that fell."

Sergeant Dunn can hold out no hope of anything but light local showers, for several days. There is a slight depression out in the Bocky Mountains, but it is liable to linger there for several days before moving eastward.

The Aqueduct Commissioners resolved, yesterday to acquire land, through the Corporation Counsel, for the site of a dam and reservoir to be built on the Croton River near the township of Cortiand. The estimated cost of the work is about \$4,000,000. The plans haye

THEY WANT HIM IN ROUMANIA.

Said to Have Stolen 80,000 France-He's in The following despatch from Bucharest, Roumania, was received by Inspector Byrnes on BUCHARRET, Nov. 12.

To Chief of Police, New York City': Please arrest immediately Michel Kirchen, between 25 and 30 years; tall, stout; bairless face; arrived at Belvedere House yesterday. Has swindled and torged for 80,000 france, and warrant is out against him. Prefet-Colonel Rasyr.

Detectives Foley and McCloskey of the Cenral Office arrested Kirchen at the Belyedere House on Thursday evening. He came over on the North German Lloyd steamer Spree. which arrived on Wednesday. Kirchen, who speaks no English, was brought up at the Tombe yesterday morning. He admitted that he was a banker in Bucharest, but declined to say anything concerning the charge against

say anything concerning the charge against him.

"Take him to Commissioner Shields," said the Justice. "This is no case for my court." So the prisoner was marched down to the Post Office building. "Take him back to Justice O'Reilly," said the Commissioner. "This is no case for me to decide. The application for extradition papers must be made through the Roumanian Consul before I can handle the case. So far as I know there is no Roumanian Consul in this city; nor. I believe, is there an extradition treaty between this country and Roumania."

Accordingly the prisoner was taken back to the Tombs. "Can't your Honor hold him until we can, communicate with the Secretary of

the Tombs. 'Can't your Honor hold him until we can communicate with the Secretary of
State at Washington?' asked Detective Sergeant Foley.

"I will remand him until information concorning the case is received from Washington." said Justice O'Reilly. A telegram was
sent to Secretary Blaine asking if there is any
treaty between Roumania and this country by
the terms of which Kirchen can be held.

Kirchen is a very large, stolid-looking man,
smooth shaven, well dressed, and apparently
about 29 years old.

HOLLSTEIN FINDS FRIENDS.

Me will Have a Chance to Show that He is Williang to Work for a Living. Bernhardt Hollstein, who snatched a pocketok from the hand of Mrs. Eva M. Foster of

11 East Eighty-fourth street, at Madison avenue and Seventy-fifth street, on election day. was arraigned yesterday in the General Sessions to receive sentence under his plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with robbery in the second degree. The Grand Jury appended to the indictment

strong recommendation to the mercy of the Court on the ground that they believed Hollstein was homeless and destitute when he committed the crime. It was a most unusual act on the part of a Grand Jury to recommend an indicted person to the Court's mercy. At tached to the indictment was a letter from Peter Hansen, a broker, who wrote that he believed Hollstein was an unfortunate and needy
youth, who had been unable to obtain employment. Mr. Hansen said that he desired to assist Hollstein because he remembered the
hard time he had had when he came to this
country. He said that if Recorder Smyth would
suspend sentence he would engage to secure
employment for Hollstein for at least one year.
There was also a letter from a former employer of Hollstein's who keeps the Davenpert
House at Richfield Springs, saying that Hollstein was industrious and honest. Mrs. Foster
also informed Recorder Synth that she had no
desire to press the complaint.

Hollstein pleaded in his own behalf. "I did
not mean to steal, Judge," he said. "I was
hungry and I had no home, and I thought if
anatched the pocketbook I'd be arrested and
sent somewhere where I would have any way
a roof over my head and some food. I have
always worked at my trade of scok."

The Recorder told Hollstein he was fortunate
to have such friends and suspended sentence. Peter Hansen, a broker, who wrote that he be-

KILLED ON THE OBDAM.

Mrs. Golzman Had Her Baby in Her Arms. When a Radiator Pell On Both.

Janko Golzman, a Hebrew refugee from Odessa, landed at the Barge Office yesterday with a maimed and motherless baby. His wife, Rifke, was killed on Saturday last on the steamship Obdam by the falling of a steam radiator in the steerage. She had her eighteenradiator in the steerage. She had her eighteenmonths-old child in her arms, and one of its
feet was crushed.

A violent gale from the northeast struck the
Obdam on Saturday. According to her officers
a big sea boarded the ship, driving her almost
on her beam ends. The radiator was torn from
its fastenings, and fell on the young mother,
pinning her to the deck. Both her legs were
broken just below the hips. She was taken to
the hospital, where she died twelve hours
later.

Golsman will sue the Netherlands Ameri-

later.

Golsman will sue the Netherlands-American line. He declares that the radiator was not fastened to the deck. The injured child is in the Barge Office hospital. Golzman is a watchmaker and has relatives, with whom he will live in this city.

At the Post Office Window.

From New York To atk Lady-Will that package take more than on stamp! Postmaster-No. (Aside) Confound these women was ak useless questions.

By triffing with a cold, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full posses-sion of the system. Better cure your cold at once with Dr. Jaynes Expectorant, a good remedy for throat allow and lung affections.—dee.